

Amendments to the Claims:

The listing of the claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (Canceled).

Claim 2 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein at 23°C the gel coat material displays an elongation at break measured as per DIN EN ISO 527 of at least 3%.

Claim 3 (Currently Amended): The process according to claim 17, wherein the polyurethane gel coat material is not, ~~or not~~ completely, cured at the time when it is brought into contact with the synthetic resin.

Claim 4 (Currently Amended): The process according to claim 17, wherein the synthetic resin used comprises one or several reinforcing materials, wherein glass fiber fabric and/or glass

fiber nonwoven and plastic fiber fabric or carbon fiber bonded fabric are used as reinforcing material ~~and the synthetic resin used is an epoxy resin prepreg with glass fiber fabric and/or glass fiber nonwoven or an injection resin.~~

Claim 5 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the light-resistant aromatic amine, dissolved in toluene at 20 wt. % amine in toluene, mixed at 23°C with an equimolar quantity of an oligomeric HDI isocyanate with an NCO content of about 5.2 mol/kg and a viscosity in the range from 2750 to 4250 mPas, dissolved in toluene at 80 wt. % isocyanate in toluene gives a gel time of more than 30 seconds determined as per E-DIN VDE 0291-2, 1997-06, section 9.2.1.

Claim 6 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the light-resistant aromatic amine, dissolved in toluene 25 wt. % amine in toluene, mixed at 23°C with an equimolar quantity of an oligomeric HDI isocyanate with an NCO content of about 5.2 mol/kg and a viscosity in the range from 2750 to 4250 mPas, gives a mixture, where the mixture, when

applied onto inert white test plates and cured in the forced-air oven for 30 minutes at 80°C and then for 60 minutes at 120°C, gives a coating with a dry layer thickness of about 20 µm, and the coating on 300-hour artificial weathering as per ASTM-G 53 with 4 hrs UVB 313, 4 hrs condensation gives a color shade change delta E measured as per DIN 5033 part 4 and assessed as per DIN 6174 of at most 50.

Claim 7 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the light-resistant aromatic amine is a methylenebisaniiline.

Claim 8 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 7, wherein the light-resistant aromatic amine is 4,4 -methylenebis(3 -chloro-2,6-diethylaniline).

Claim 9 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the content of light-resistant aromatic amine in the polyol component, based on the total mass of the

components (A1), (A2) and (A3) of the polyol component, lies in the range from 0.1 to 20 wt.%.

Claim 10 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the content of low molecular weight polyol in the polyol component, based on the total mass of the components (A1), (A2) and (A3) of the polyol component, lies in the range from 2 to 60 wt.%.

Claim 11 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 10, wherein the content of low molecular weight polyol in the polyol component, based on the total mass of the components (A1), (A2) and (A3) of the polyol component, lies in the range from 5 to 50 wt. %.

Claim 12 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the hydroxyl group concentration of the low molecular weight polyol lies in the range from 6 to 15 mol hydroxyl groups per kg of low molecular weight polyol.

Claim 13 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the low molecular weight polyol is selected from straight-chain or branched polycaprolactone diols, poly-caprolactone triols, polycaprolactone tetrols, polyester polyols, polypropylene oxide triols, polyether polyols and polytetramethylene oxide diols.

Claim 14 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the higher molecular weight polyol is selected from polyester polyols and polyether polyols, polycarbonate polyols, polyacrylate polyols, polyols based on fatty chemical raw materials or natural oils.

Claim 15 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the higher molecular weight polyol has a hydroxyl group concentration of 1 to 4.99 mol hydroxyl groups per kg of higher molecular weight polyol.

Claim 16 (Previously Presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the content of higher molecular weight polyol in the polyol component, based on the total mass of the

components (A1), (A2) and (A3) of the polyol component, lies in the range from 97 to 30 wt. %.

Claim 17 (Previously Presented): Process for the production of synthetic resin composite materials with flexible polyurethane gel coats, which comprises

(i) the mixing of a two-component composition which comprises

A) a polyol component, which contains

A1) one or several low molecular weight polyols with a

molecular weight of 160 to 600

g/mol and a hydroxyl group concentration of 5 to less than

20 mol hydroxyl groups per kg of low molecular weight

polyol,

A2) one or several higher molecular weight polyols with an

average functionality of ≥ 2 and a hydroxyl group

concentration of less than 5 mol hydroxyl groups per kg of

higher molecular weight polyol and

A3) one or more light-resistant aromatic amines,

and

B) a polyisocyanate component which contains one or several polyisocyanates,

and at least partial curing of the mixture to form a gel coat material and

(ii) the bringing of the mixture into contact with synthetic resin, wherein the synthetic resin comprises epoxy resin and/or vinyl ester resin and is not, or not completely, cured at the time when it is brought into contact with the gel coat material.

Claim 18 (Original): Synthetic resin composite material with flexible polyurethane gel coat, producible by the process according to claim 17.

Claim 19 (Previously Presented): Composite material according to claim 18, wherein it is a wind vane or a part thereof.